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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1867. NO. 153.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

ree More Reconstruction Bills.

o New Constitutional Amendments.

e Senate Standing Committees.

peachment Question in the House.

hley Charges the President with Complicity in the Assassination Plot.

e Speaker Promptly Called Him to Order.

dge Spalding Styles the Movement a Consummate Folly.

1 Judiciary Committee Re-Appointed to Investigate the Matter.

litary Governors for Southern States

w Appointments in 23d Pennsa. District.

l. Stewart Appointed Assessor of Twenty-Second District.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1867.

Three Reconstruction Bills.

In the Senate to-day three new reconstruction bills were introduced in the course of half an hour—one by Mr. Wilson, one by Mr. Sumner and one by Mr. Henderson—not one of which has the slightest chance of being acted on this session.

No More Constitutional Amendments.

Ten minutes later two constitutional amendments were proposed.

Senate Standing Committees.

The Senate Committees were appointed. Mr. Sherman is Chairman of Finance, vice Mr. Fessenden, who declined on account of ill health. Mr. Morrill, of Maine, is Chairman of the new Committee on Appropriation. Mr. Morrill is Chairman of the District Committee, and Mr. Yates of Territories. These are the only important changes.

Liquor in the Capitol.

Mr. Wilson offered a joint resolution making a penal offense to sell spirituous liquors in the Capital Building, or bring it into it. The session of the Senate lasted only an hour.

The Paris Exhibition.

The joint resolution appropriating fifty thousand dollars for the Paris Exhibition expenses has passed. It passed both Houses last week, but was not enrolled in time to be signed.

The Impeachment Question.

The impeachment question was precipitated on the House in accordance with the programme agreed on in caucus last night. Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, offered a resolution for the appointment of the Judiciary Committee to continue the investigation into the charges against the President, which he made in last Congress. He followed it with half an hour's speech, charging the President with corruption, usurpation and crime, and intimating that he gained the Executive chair through complicity in the assassination plot. At this point Speaker Colfax called him to order, on the ground that he was going beyond the limits of debate. Some of the Democrats at this point inquired if there was not an Insane Asylum in which Ashley could be placed.

He proceeded in order, but soon denounced interrogatory made by Mr. Niblack as impertinent, for which he was again called to order by the Speaker.

Judge Spalding, of Ohio, then took the floor and in a five minutes' speech denounced the whole impeachment movement as a piece of consummate folly, and insisting that two months investigation had virtually proved nothing.

Mr. Butler then took the floor for eight minutes, and urged a vigorous impeachment investigation, maintaining that the House as at present constituted was legally competent to proceed with the matter.

Messrs. Brooks, Wood and Pruyn, on the Democratic side, continued the debate. Fernando Wood said that when the impeachment report should be made, he could submit some facts showing the motives which instigated the latter, and which would startle the House and the country.

The resolution was then passed without a division. The Speaker appointed the old Judiciary Committee, and added another Democrat to it.

The Senate and Adjournment.

A caucus was held this afternoon to consider the House resolution for the adjournment of Congress from Monday to the 8th of May. A general expression of opinion in the caucus seemed to be that the impeachment matter was on hand, and that an adjournment should be made until October. Senator Fessenden suggested November, but without action. The whole matter was laid on the table. The Senate will of course sustain the action of the caucus.

Agricultural Interests.

In the Civil Appropriation Bill, officially promulgated to-day, the following item of agricultural interest occurs: For the purchase of real, vegetable, and flower seeds, and for labor in putting up seeds, seed bags and miscellaneous items, eighty thousand dollars; provided that the Commissioner of Agriculture shall only purchase and distribute with funds therein appropriated for that purpose such seeds as are rare and uncommon to the country, or such as can be made more profitable by frequent changes from one part of our own country to another; provided that the Commissioner shall on or before the fifteenth day of December in each year hereafter, make a report in detail to Congress of all moneys expended by him.

Generals Sherman, Scofield, Mead, Hancock and McDowell are to be appointed to the command of the five military districts in the South, under the reconstruction bill.

Pittsburgh Appointments.

The President to-day made the following appointments: William Johnson, Jr., for Collector, and W. Zeigler, for Assessor for Twenty-Third Pennsylvania District, and Col. Stewart, Assessor of Twenty-Second Pennsylvania district; Edward M. Phelps, Assessor of Fifth Ohio; Elias Nigh, Assessor of Eleventh Ohio, and W. W. Wilson, Collector of Fourth Ohio district.

Virginia Convention.

Richmond papers of to-day say that the late Convention for Virginia will be called in a few days under the Reconstruction bill.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1867.

IMPORTATION OF WOOL AND HAIR.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued instructions to collectors to permit the entry of wool and hair as heretofore until they receive distinctive samples of the various kinds provided under the recent tariff law.

THE COLORADO SENATORS.

The rumor that the Colorado Senators had made overtures promising to support the policy of the President if he would sign the Colorado bill, and had written letters to this effect, is without foundation. Their appearance before the Judiciary Committee was not voluntary, but in obedience to a summons.

re in Oswego--Man Burned to Death.

OSWEGO, March 7.—A fire this morning destroyed the old Baptist Church on West Second street, occupied by S. A. Webb, Machinist, and a tabernacle of spiritualists. The extensive foundry of King & Co., and three dwellings on Third street, were also burned. Loss $75,000, on which partially insured in these names.

Malt House Burned.

BUFFALO, March 7.—A fire this morning destroyed the malt house on Penn street, belonging to H. T. Briggs. Loss $40,000. A large quantity of wheat and barley destroyed. Insured for $20,000.

Vessels Ice Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., March 7.—The greater portion of the sealing fleet, including ten steamers, which sailed from here on the 24 last., are now jammed in the ice off this port.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—At a meeting of the Merchants' Exchange to-day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Union Merchants' Exchange, the financial condition of the State justifies the restoration of its credit on the first of July next, and that it is the duty of the General Assembly before an adjournment to pass such laws as will secure this object.

HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Passage of General Railroad Law in Senate.

Act to Allow Mortgage of Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Military State Agency to be Continued.

Local Bills Passed and Presented.

Synopsis of Allegheny County Liquor Law.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 7, 1867.

SENATE.

General Railroad Law Passed.

The Free Railroad Law was disposed of finally this morning, the friends of the bill protesting against its passage, but voting for it as the best that could be obtained. Senators Bigham, Lowry and Graham voted against it, saying the people asked for bread and the Legislature gave them a stone. Messrs. Searight and Fisher were absent.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Senator Bigham introduced and passed an act allowing the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company to mortgage its roads and branches.

Acts Passed.

The following acts passed the Senate:

A supplement to an act entitled an act to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, approved the twenty-sixth day of February, 1855.

An act to regulate the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.

An act relative to certain foreign insurance companies.

An act supplementary to an act to encourage manufacturing operations in the Commonwealth.

An act vesting in the Courts of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth increased powers in the erection of corporations.

An act authorizing the commutation of the death punishment in certain cases.

An act granting increase of capital to literary or charitable institutions becoming Soldiers' Orphans' Schools.

An act to regulate the carriage of baggage by Railroad Companies, and to prescribe the duties and obligations of carriers and passengers in relation thereto.

An act to enable State Banks to settle and close up their affairs.

Thomas A. Scott is here, stopping at the Brady House.

Hon. Richard Vaux lectures to-night before the House on prison discipline.

The Connellsville Railroad bill comes up to-morrow in the House, with every show of a close vote, if not a passage. President Hughart is here.

HOUSE.

Reports of Committees.

Act to increase the fees of certain officers in Indiana county.

Act in relation to mercantile appraisers in Allegheny county.

Joint resolution relative to the revisal of the civil laws of Pennsylvania.

Supplement to an act to consolidate and amend the laws of the Commonwealth relating to penal proceedings and pleadings.

Wilson's bill to repeal the Tioga act.

To allow soldiers and sailors to peddle without licenses.

To make Lincoln's birthday a holiday.

Act to prevent fraudulent voting in oil and other companies.

To authorize the school directors of Marshall township, Allegheny county, to apply surplus bonds to school purposes.

To vest the title of ferry privileges in John McKee.

Act to authorize the enlargement of the Erie Canal, and increase the capital stock.

To incorporate the Odd Fellows Corporative Association, Monongahela City.

The Military Agency.

The special order, to continue Military State Agency, was considered and passed as it came from the Senate—ayes 60, nays 30.

Act relative to election of supervisors in Salem township, Westmoreland county.

Adjourned.

Visit of the Legislature to Washington--Repeal of the Tioga Bill--The Allegheny County License Law--Provisions of the Bill--The General Railroad Law.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 6, 1867.

After a five days adjournment, the Legislature got into harness again last evening, and worked industriously on the private calendar from 7½ to 10 o'clock. During the adjournment about sixty members, headed by Speaker Glass, visited Washington, nominally to be present at the opening of Congress, but really for the purpose of being admitted in a body to the floor of the Senate and make a complimentary demonstration on the occasion of the swearing in of Hon. Simon Cameron, United States Senator. The fact that but few Senators, Messrs. Cowan and Buckalew, voted in favor of admitting the informal delegation chagrined many of them deeply, and on their return they were a good deal hectored and badgered by certain members who did not sympathise with the purpose of the visit. Last evening in the House Mr. Kurtz, of Centre county, rose in his place and asked leave to make an explanation, which being granted, he popped out a facetious preamble and resolution to the effect that those members who went to Washington to witness the swearing in, but *did not* witness it, severally report to the House, and that they have power to send for persons and papers. The idea of sending for United States Senators was considered a good joke, and created a general roar of laughter.

MAJOR MCCARTHY

Has been here for several days, endeavoring to get a favorable consideration of the bill to authorize his clerk to take affidavits concerning routine matters of the office, in cases of the Major's temporary absence. The bill has passed the Senate, and is before the House Committee. The Allegheny county delegation have heretofore been a unit against it, but I am inclined to think it will not be when the bill goes before the House.

THE TIOGA BILL.

It may interest the large mining interest of the Monongahela Valley, to make mention briefly of the fact that what is known as the Tioga Bill, was repealed just before the adjournment of last week, by the efforts of Mr. Wilson, member from your city. The act authorized any landlord in that county who had rented a tenement to a miner on the consideration that he should work for him, and such miner should from any cause refuse to do so, to eject him summarily in ten days. The miners complained of great abuses under the act, and sent down a petition with 1,900 signatures. Mr. Wilson moved a supplement to the act, in effect repealing it, and placing the landlords of that county on a footing with other landlords, —which was carried.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY LICENSE LAW.

Bill No. 528, read in place by Mr. McKee February 18, 1867, passed the House to-day, the Allegheny county delegation being a unit in favor of it. The title of the act now is "an act regulating the granting of licenses to eating houses and taverns in the county of Allegheny, and enforcing order therein." The first section transfers the power of granting licenses from the Court of Quarter Sessions to the County Commissioners, who are constituted a license board, with the power heretofore exercised by the Quarter Sessions. The Treasurer of the House of Employment is to pay each of the Commissioners five hundred dollars per annum for his services.

The applicants shall be classified and charged as heretofore, according to the amount of business done, and shall verify his report by affidavit. When the license is paid for, the applicant shall deposit an equal amount for the erection of a House of Employment in Allegheny county. If it shall appear to the Commissioners at any time that the party licensed keeps a disorderly house, they may revoke the license, and refuse the party a license for twelve months thereafter. No liquor to be sold to any apprentice or person under twenty-one years without the consent of the master, parents or guardian. No liquor shall be given or sold to any habitual drunkard, or to any husband against the request of wife, or to wife against the request of husband, or to children against the request of parents, or parents against request of children. All licenced persons shall close their bars at twelve o'clock at night, and keep them strictly closed on Sundays. The sheriff, constables or policemen, have discretionary power to close up any licensed place on their own observation or on complaint of any citizen, and bring the party before a magistrate and the act. him forthwith tried for violation of the act. Any person found intoxicated shall be arrested and taken before a magistrate and compelled to testify under oath the cause of such intoxication, if sober enough—if not, he shall be fined until he is. The License Board may, on their own motion, or on complaint of any magistrate, close up any licensed place and forfeit the license if they are satisfied that any of the provisions of this act are being violated. A violation of any of the provisions of this act is declared a misdemeanor, the penalty being for each offense a fine of not less than $30 nor more than $20, and in case of non-payment, imprisonment not less than two nor more than thirty days; the penalty so recovered to be paid to the Treasurer of the School Board of the ward, borough or township where the house is located. The law shall take effect from the time of its passage, except that existing licenses shall remain in force till their expiration.

PUBLIC BILLS.

The afternoon session is being devoted to the Calendar of Public Bills, under date of Wednesday, March 6, 1867. It includes fifty-eight bills. Most of the afternoon was consumed in discussion of the bill No. 280, "A further supplement to an act for the regulation and continuance of a system of education by Common Schools, approved the 8th day of May, 1854." The purpose, substantially, is to raise money to pay lecturers to lecture before county Institutes, by allowing teachers a *per diem*, for the time of attendance on institutes, which shall be a fund for the payment of lecturers and the improvement of apparatus.

GENERAL RAILROAD LAW.

The Senate has been engaged to-day in discussing a general railroad law. The law framed by Senator Bigham was not acceptable to the monopoly "snaik"—I am credibly informed, and I believe Mr. Bigham so charged in the Senate, that the Vice President of the Central Railroad desired him to amend his bill in certain material respects, which he declined to do. But when it came out of Committee, it appeared amended as desired! It is on its final passage in that shape, its friends not allowing a single alteration. In the debate at 5 o'clock this afternoon, fifteen Senators only were in their seats, but *n' importe* so long as the monopoly had a handsome working majority on hand.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Supplement to Reconstruction Bill.

Appointment of Senate Standing Committees.

Question of Impeachment Discussed.

Committee on Judiciary Re-Appointed.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1867.

SENATE.

An amendment to the rules was adopted, that all amendments to the appropriation bill coming from committees shall, one day before offered in the Senate, be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The CHAIR submitted a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, asking an appropriation of $5000 to pay the expenses of a commission to treat with the Indians and secure their removal further West. Ordered printed.

Mr. ROSS presented a bill to give the right of pre-emption to certain settlers on the Cherokee settlements, in Kansas. Referred.

Mr. ROSS introduced a bill donating a portion of Fort Leavenworth reservation for the exclusive use of public roads.

Mr. WILSON introduced a joint resolution to prevent sales of spiritous liquors in the Capitol building. Tabled.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a bill declaring the bridge over the Missouri at St. Charles and the bridge over the Kentucky, at Louisiana, Mo., legal structures. Referred.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a bill to pay certain Missouri troops who served in the late war. Referred.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a resolution to amend the Constitution by providing that no State shall prohibit any of its citizens from voting or holding office on account of color.

Mr. SAULSBURY raised a question of order, that as the Constitution of the United States had been blotted out of existence, it could not be amended.

The resolution was referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. HENDERSON gave notice that he should to-morrow introduce a bill to provide for the representation of the rebel States in Congress at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. HOWE introduced a bill granting aid to in the construction of the Wisconsin and Lake Superior Railroad. Referred.

Mr. HOWE introduced a bill to extend the time for the completion of the improvement of Fox and Wisconsin rivers for five years. Passed.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a bill to grant aid in the construction of a military road from Galveston to Little Rock. Referred.

Mr. CRAGIN introduced a bill to regulate the selection of grand and petit jurors in the Territory of Utah. Referred.

Mr. MORRILL offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Printing to inquire what further legislation is necessary to perfect the arrangements for the publication of debates and proceedings of Congress, and whether it would be advisable to make the Public Printer responsible to the State instead of the publishers of the *Globe*. After debate, adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill concerning the bill to increase the duty on wool 5 per cent. for three days after its passage. Mr. SHERMAN explained that since offering the bill he had received information from the Secretary of the Treasury which induced him to move the indefinite postponement. It was postponed.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill supplementary to an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and to facilitate their restoration. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Section one requires the commanding officers of each district to cause a registration to be made before September, 1867, in each county or parish in the district, of male citizens twenty-one years of age who reside therein, to include only those qualified to vote by the act to which this is a supplement, and who shall take and subscribe to the following oath:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am sincerely and earnestly attached to the Union and Government of the United States, and will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and that I will to the best of my ability encourage others so to do, according to their conscience, so help me God."

Section two directs the Commanding General, as soon as the registration is completed, to cause an election for delegates to a convention to meet on a day not less than thirty days from the date of proclamation of election, for the purpose of amending the existing or framing a new constitution, and for establishing loyal civil government and passing the necessary ordinances for the due administration of affairs in said district.

Section three directs that said convention shall be called on the basis of representation on which members of congress are apportioned.

Section four provides for the appointment by the Commanding Generals and officers of persons to make the registration, preside at elections, receive, sort and count votes, and make return thereof, and of persons elected as delegates, and the examination of persons elected, and notify them within sixty days when and where they shall assemble to organize a convention, and when said convention shall have completed the labor of framing a new Constitution, in accordance with the act to which this is a supplement, it shall be submitted to the people at an election to be held after the expiration of thirty days from notice thereof, by the Commanding General.

Section five provides that if said Constitution is ratified by a majority of the votes cast thereon, the Convention shall transmit it to the President of the United States, who shall transmit it to Congress if in session, and if not in session, then upon the next assembling, and if it be declared by Congress to be conformable to the provisions of the act recently passed by Congress known as the military bill, his State shall be declared entitled to representation, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted as provided in said act.

Section six provides that the duties and powers delegated or conferred upon the Commanding Generals may, with his consent, be transferred to Acting Governor or other State officers, upon his taking an oath faithfully to perform and exercise the same.

Mr. ANTHONY moved the suspension of the rule requiring the election of committees by ballot, and offered a resolution appointing committees as follows:

Foreign Relations—Sumner, Chairman; Fessenden, Cameron, Harlan, Morton, Patterson, of New Hampshire, Johnson.

Finance—Morgan, Williams, Van Winkle, Cattell, Henderson, Morrill, of Vermont.

Appropriations—Morrill, of Maine, Grimes, Howe, Wilson, Cole, Conkling, Guthrie.

Commerce—Chandler, Morrill, of Maine, Morgan, Sprague, Patterson, of Tennessee, Doolittle.

Manufactures—Yates, Cole, Dixon.

Agriculture—Cameron, Cattell, Morton, Tipton, Guthrie.

Military Affairs and the Militia—Wilson, Howard, Sprague, Cameron, Morton, Thayer, Doolittle.

Indian Affairs—Grimes, Anthony, Cragin, Nye, Frelinghuysen, Drake, Hendricks.

Naval Affairs—Grimes, Chairman, Frelinghuysen, Edmunds, Conkling, Johnson, Hendricks.

Post Offices and Post Roads—Ramsey, Connoss, Pomeroy, Van Winkle, Harlan, Morrill, Vermont, Dixon.

Public Lands—Pomeroy, Stewart, Edmunds, Cattell, Williams, Tipton, Hendricks.

Private Land Claims—Williams, Howard, Terry, Riddle, Norton.

Indian Affairs—Henderson, Morrill, Maine, Ross, Corbett, Thayer, Buckalew, Doolittle.

Pensions—Van Winkle, Howard, Trumbull, Fowler, Tipton, Saulsbury, Davis.

Revolutionary Claims—Howe, Chandler, Howe, Sandford, Patterson, of Tennessee.

Claims—Howe, Willey, Frelinghuysen, Howard, Morrill, Vermont, Cole, Davis.

District of Columbia—Harlan, Sumner, Henderson, Willey, Patterson, New Hampshire, Corbett, Patterson, of Tennessee.

Patents—Patent Office—Willey, Sherman, Thayer, Terry, Morton.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Fessenden, Trumbull, Grimes, Terry, Johnson.

Territories—Yates, Nye, Cragin, Fowler, Ramsey, Terry, Davis.

Pacific Railroad—Howard, Sherman, Morgan, Buckalew, Ramsey, Stewart, Welch, Harlan, Henderson, Connoss, Ramsay, Stewart, Welch, Harlan, Buckalew.

Contingent Expenses—Fowler, Sumner, Norton.

Engrossed Bills—Fowler, Sumner, Norton.

Mines and Mining—Connoss, Stewart, Chandler, Yates, Conkling, Saulsbury.

Printing—Anthony, Ross, Riddle.

Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills—Ross, Patterson, Dixon.

Library—Morgan, Howe, Fessenden.

Joint Committee on Retrenchment—Edmonds, Williams, Buckalew.

To Revise and Pay Pay of Officers of the two Houses—Fessenden, Sherman, Buckalew.

Mr. ANTHONY stated that Mr. FESSENDEN had been relieved from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Finance at his own request.

The Committees were agreed to.

Mr. CRAGIN introduced a joint resolution proposing to amend the constitution by prohibiting the re-election to office of President of any person who has once served as such, whether elected as President or Vice President. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. SUMNER called up the joint resolution appropriating $50,000 for the Paris Exhibition purposes. It was passed.

The concurrent resolution for a recess from Monday next until the 8th of May was received from the House, and ordered upon the table. It provides only for adjournment of the House, and must therefore be amended before it can pass.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a joint resolution declaring that certain further guarantees are needed in the reconstruction of the rebel States, in addition to universal suffrage. The resolutions require that the existing government must be vacated, and be no part in the reconstruction; that provisional governors must supercede the present illegal governments; that none but loyal persons shall take part in the formation of the new State governments; that public schools must be established open to all, and that homesteads must be secured to freedmen.

The consideration of the resolutions being objected to by Mr. JOHNSON, they went over.

After executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER presented a letter from the Clerk of the House, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State, acknowledging the receipt of the act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and announcing his purpose to promulgate it. Laid on the tale. Also, the following telegraphic dispatch:

"CHARLESTON, March 4.—*To the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Fortieth Congress:* Sir—The Protestant Episcopal South Carolina Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session, send greeting to Congress, and devout thanksgiving to Almighty God for the passage of the Reconstruction bill to protect in their rights all classes in the South. Signed, LEVI SCOTT, Pres't.

A. WEBSTER, Secretary."

Also a communication from Hon. John A. Hogan, announcing that he contested the seat of Wm. Pile as Representative from the First Congressional District of Missouri. Also, a communication from the late Commissioner of Public Buildings, in reference to the appropriation on the deficiency bill for completing repairs and furnishing the President's house. Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, urging an appropriation for expenses of the commission to the Indian country.

Mr. STEVENS, in connection with the latter, introduced a bill appropriating $20,000 for the purpose indicated. Passed.

Mr. POMEROY, as a question of privilege, offered a concurrent resolution that when the two Houses adjourn on Monday next, they adjourn to meet Wednesday, the 8th of May next.

Mr. FARNSWORTH inquired whether it was necessary to include the Senate.

Mr. POMEROY did not suppose it was, and modified the resolution so as to apply only to the adjournment of the House.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked whether an amendment would be in order to adjourn till October.

The SPEAKER replied that it would be if the previous question was not seconded.

Mr. BOUTWELL moved to lay the resolution on the table. The vote resulted—yeas 34, nays 101. The resolution was then adopted without division.

The SPEAKER presented a message from the Senate asking for a concurrent resolution in reference to the Joint Committee on Retrenchment. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. KELLEY moved to suspend the rules that he might offer a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee, when appointed, to report a bill declaring who shall call a convention for reorganization of the rebel States, and providing for the registration of voters, and that in all elections unto the constitutions of such States shall have been approved by Congress, voting shall be by ballot.

The vote on suspending the rules resulted yeas 111, nays 38.

The resolution was offered and adopted.

The SPEAKER stated that he would regard the resolution as instructions to him to appoint the Judiciary Committee immediately.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the President to inform the House of the condition of the public funds as affected by the tenure of office act and numerous vacancies in subordinate offices of the Treasury Department and Postoffice Department.

Mr. STEVENS objected.

Mr. SHELLABARGER presented and had read by the Clerk a petition from Judge Underwood and seventy others, citizens of Virginia, asking Congress to pass certain laws providing for the carrying out the recent act for the better government of the rebel States. He moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BROOKS, supposing it so referred, rose to move to reconsider the vote in order to have a chance for discussion, but the Speaker recognized Mr. Shellabarger as still entitled to the floor, and discussion on a point of order arose.

Mr. BROOKS appealed from the decision of the Chair, but subsequently withdrew the appeal.

The resolution was then referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK the Paymaster General was directed to furnish a full statement of the pay and allowance of each grade of army officers.

Mr. STEVENS asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal the act retroceding the county of Alexandria to the District of Columbia.

Mr. ELDRIDGE objected.

On motion of Mr. ROBINSON, the President was requested to communicate the correspondence and documents not heretofore in possession of the Executive Department relating to the arrest, imprisonment and treatment of American citizens in Great Britain or its provinces within two years past.

Mr. TERRY presented a joint resolution of the Michigan Legislature, asking for protection to fisheries of the State in the Upper Peninsula; also, for an appropriation of land to endow colleges in that State; also for a grant of land to aid in deepening the channel of navigation between Lake Superior and Eagle Harbor.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, offered the following resolution as a question of privilege:

WHEREAS, The House of Representatives of the Thirty-ninth Congress adopted on the 7th day of January, 1867, a resolution preferring articles of impeachment against the President of the United States, and, whereas, the Judiciary Committee, to which said resolution was referred, has not yet reported its action as to investigate the same, was unable for want of time to complete the investigation, which report was made to the House of the Thirty-ninth Congress; and whereas, in the report upon said resolution the Judiciary Committee on the 25th day of March, It is declared that the evidence taken is of such character as to justify and demand the continuation of the investigation by the Congress thereof; therefore

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, That the Judiciary Committee, when appointed, be and it is hereby authorized to continue the investigation authorized in said resolution of January 7th, 1867, that it have power to send for persons and papers, and to administer the customary oaths to witnesses, and that the committee have authority to sit during the recess and during the sessions of the Congress which this House may take.

Resolved, That the Speaker of this House be requested to appoint the committee on judiciary forthwith. Mr. Woodbridge, of Vermont, was appointed to take charge of the testimony taken by the committee of last Congress, and that said committee have power to appoint a clerk at a salary not to exceed six dollars per day, and to employ the necessary stenographers.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, submitted a further amendment as follows:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be and he is hereby authorized to pay out of the contingent fund of the House, on order of the Committee on Judiciary, such sum or sums of money as may be required to enable said Committee to prosecute the investigations now pending.

Mr. ASHLEY accepted the amendment, and proceeded to address the House. He said:

Mr. Speaker—This resolution brings the House on a question of high constitutional importance. We are face to face with a man whose usurpations have imperilled the Republic. We cannot escape the consideration of this question. It will meet us at every step until it be settled. The report of the Judiciary Committee, which I have had the honor to submit, is sufficient indication of the action of that body on the clause relating to the impeachment of the President. It is a report which the moral sense of the nation will approve. It is to be regretted that the Committee was not authorized by the House day to proceed with the investigation, so it might have completed it and presented the case for the final action of this Congress. As it is, the Committee examined this matter impartially should regret that we have not been able to act before. We should not without hazard express the opinion that there is no further evidence to be obtained. Much has already been so carefully laid as that the machinations of conspirators and of their chief, with all the immense power and patronage in his hands, will be unable long to stay the doom which awaits it. It is to go in the records of the country and of the world that the people of the United States will never permit any man to trample under foot the laws, or the law making power, nor will they permit any man to usurp authority, when exercised in deliberate recorded judgment of the nation; they will permit no man—certainly no man who came into the high office through the door of assassination—to use the vast power with which the President is clothed to the destruction of the public welfare. That the acting President has done all that and more, will not be successfully denied. His annual message to you has been in clear violation of the Constitution, and many of the laws of the late revolution. His veto message to which we were compelled to listen last evening, with its objections to the Freedmen's Bill, was but an invitation to a revolution and civil war. If any man had doubted before, he can doubt no longer, that while this man remains in the Presidency there can be no tranquility in the country, no security for life, liberty and property to the loyal citizens of the South; no such perfect restoration of the government as the Union army and Union sentiment of the nation has a right to safely for a single hour from rebellion and revolution.

Such a man as Mr. Johnson, coming into the Presidency as he came into it, a man of his mental and moral calibre, is not nothing of the infinite power which crept over the minds of men as to his complicity in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln—but of the fact which I cannot banish from my mind of the loyal citizen connection between the murder and the teachings of his successor—I say such a man, in view of all that has happened, should have walked in the midst of a loyal and very humiliated presence of the loyal men of the nation and of their representatives in the American Congress. If this nation does not brand with the broad seal of his condemnation, these usurpations and crimes, and indictment of this man, it will be but an invitation in the future for a repetition of his conduct and crimes by his successors. Self protection and a desire to preserve the honor of the nation demand that the Representatives of the people of the United States, in a manner not to be misunderstood, that no man hereafter elected President or Vice President shall present himself as a candidate before the country, or shall turn the White House into a den of thieves and robbers, from which the loyal men are permitted with impunity to usurp the prerogatives of Congress, and to assail this body with indecent and violent denunciations.

Unless this committee take charge of the matter and proceed with it, this Congress might as well lay down their power. If ever the evidence which has already been taken was published, and no further action by Congress shall be had, I am satisfied that it will go to the country as a deliberate, solemn protest of the Congress in future of a man who elected, regarding your which last year mantled the cheek of the nation with shame—his attack upon the law-making power of the country, and a protest against his usurpations, his crimes and his misdemeanors. His crime is not, as many suppose, the mere penalty of which he is guilty to the men who elected him in an evil hour to the Presidency of United States, black and infamous as that crime is; his crime is the overthrow of the law known to the country as crime against the Republic itself. If the investigations go on further, they will establish the guilt of that man before the people of this country will by no means permit him to escape the penalty of his guilty. The United States is not the only country that has been disgraced by such an executive leader. Fortunately, however, the history of no other country in the world but once in centuries to curse the human race. The history of the nations of the earth will call upon Congress to deliver it from the shame and disgrace of having permitted such a man to disgrace the country has brought upon it.

The nation demands that the moral incubus which has blighted its history with its foulest blot, should be removed. In the name of loyalty betrayed, of law violated, of the constitution trampled upon, the nation demands the impeachment and removal of Andrew Johnson.

The SPEAKER here interrupted Mr. Ashley, and said that while he knew there was license of debate on a resolution in regard to impeachment, he thought the gentleman from Ohio was proceeding beyond that limit.

Mr. ASHLEY, after some interruption from members, continued:

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The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1867.

It is not improbable that the Alexandria election may furnish at an early day a case for testing the constitutionality of the Reconstruction Law. The President evidently is confident the Supreme Court will sustain the veto, and perhaps, considering certain recent decisions, he is not wholly destitute of reasons for such a confidence.

The early resignation of Secretary McCulloch is again rumored, with the variation that he will attach himself to the banking house of Jay Cook & Co. There is no disputing that the Secretary, as was the case with his predecessor, has lived far into the period of his usefulness in the station he holds, and nobody will for a moment question that were he to consult his own wishes he would resign to-morrow.

The bill to prevent the building or Railroads in Pennsylvania is going through the Legislature of the Pennsylvania Railroad [illegible] Harrisburg. Every [illegible] Railroad Law, Reinforced by Searight and [illegible] the Monopoly System defy the people and utterly disregard the good of the State. Such at least are the indications furnished by the progress of the Bill through the Senate. What will be developed when it reaches the House remains to be seen.

That the Free Railroad principle has many friends, who, though in the minority, have made and are still making a valiant fight, is true, and should not for a single moment be lost sight of. Theirs will be a glorious record, and the people will remember to reward them for their faithfulness. When that record is made up, on the final vote, we shall take great pleasure in doing them the justice of spreading it conspicuously before the public, so that there can be no doubt who are the faithful and the unfaithful.

SMALL PENNSYLVANIA A BE DEVELOPED.

The small wealth of Pennsylvania, [illegible] less than that of any other State. Without being in value inferior to those of California, the minerals of this State have the superior advantage of employing a vast number of laborers in getting them into market in forms adapted to the convenience and profit of life. Our extensive manufacturing operations may be considered one department of our advantage in mineral resources, since our coal generates all the power that drives almost all the machinery. And, in fact, in this aspect of the matter, the manufacturing facilities and results in other States, as well as the extensive steam marine commerce of the country, are but a contribution of Pennsylvania mineral wealth. Seal up our mines, or, which would be equivalent, annihilate our railroad and canal system of transportation, and nearly all this business and labor and wealth would be lost to the State and the country.

And this leads to another observation. The mineral wealth of Pennsylvania, on which the State and the country so much depend, is not restricted to one locality, nor is it distributed along one straight line. It may be said to underlie the whole State. This is particularly true of the one which is most extensive and important—the coal. And hence we derive one of our strongest arguments for a *free system of railroad construction*, so that whenever capitalists, the people combined, or the owners of coal lands, wish to make a road to connect new mines with existing roads and the markets, they may not be hindered, by existing corporations, either from obtaining legal charters, from constructing their work in peace, or from forming such connections as their business may require. Nothing less than such a general railroad system, authorized by law, can secure or promote to its full extent the development of the vast wealth of the State. And every impediment thrown in the way of obtaining such a system, is so much done to keep back the prosperity of the State. It is natural that such efforts should be made by existing corporations, for it is simply guarding their monopoly of advantages which ought to be free to all who are able or disposed to compete for them in lawful ways. There is no good reason for monopoly, when it is maintained not only at the loss of citizens who wish to employ capital in railroads, but also at the great damage of large sections of country which desire to have their latent wealth made available by the construction of new roads to their mines.

Whoever goes among the people—more especially the business part of the community—expecting to find an openly expressed wish for Congress to remain in session, for other than reasons of the most positive necessity, will be disappointed. The country is well satisfied as matters are, and would prefer to trust them than run the risk of a Summer session. It is scarcely to be disputed that long continued doubt concerning the fate of a multiplicity of measures relating to public interests, for some months past, has had an unfortunate effect on business. Now that we have something certain, there is no wish to see matters disturbed, but a dread lest they may be disturbed—even more, the belief that they would be disturbed had Congress not concluded to adjourn at once. The determination to adjourn from Monday next to the 8th of May, certainly does insure a breathing spell, for which the country will, no doubt, be sufficiently thankful; and it would be glad could it know that on coming together again—should no positive peril require its presence—that an adjournment till the usual time of meeting will take place.

A suit, the first of the kind, has been brought in a Washington city court, to recover a piece of property that had been confiscated by regular legal process. A gentleman who diversified the monotony of city life by a detour into secessiondom, in the guise and calling of a rebel against the United States Government, is the plaintiff in the case. During his absence in that character and vocation, his interest in a piece of property within the jurisdiction of the Union was, under a law to that effect, transferred to a loyal citizen, for a consideration. The returning prodigal, greedy as well as hungry, and more bold than repentant, not satisfied to save his forfeit neck, claims also the possession of his confiscated property. Should the court decide that as a free citizen of the District he had a right to indulge himself with a four years recreation of the kind referred to, it will undoubtedly decide his claim in his favor. And then all claims of a similar character will be pressed, in hope of a similar result, and the auspices of rebellion will be greatly brightened.

The other day we wrote and printed a little paragraph, suggesting that the States should build houses in Washington city for their Senators and Representatives. The suggestion has been received every where with favor, and we hope it will not be long before now remains for the State Legislatures to act. Perhaps it would be better to begin with the residences for Senators. These should be spacious and in keeping with the dignity and taste of the States. We hope Pennsylvania will be the first to move in this matter. These buildings will embellish the national capital, adding to its wealth and importance.—*Washington Chronicle.*

No doubt "these buildings will embellish the national capitol, adding to its wealth and importance," when they are built; and in the matter of building them, we hope Pennsylvania will not be the first to move in it. The assertion that the "suggestion has been everywhere received with favor, especially by the newspapers," to say the least, is highly colored. On the contrary, so far as we have seen, it has been almost uniformly ridiculed, as it deserves to be.

From the frequency and pertinacity with which the term *Puritan* is used by a certain class of political journals, one might be inclined to imagine that the country was in the midst of a great conflict in which religious denominations and sectarian prejudicies were largely involved. Ostensibly there is nothing of the kind. What is the meaning and design of the systematic application of the term, by the more extreme of rebel and Democratic journals? Is it to excite and array antagonistic prejudices, and to enlist them in the political strife. If so, we hope it will not be successful. Although we know of no crusade against Puritans, recorded in history, that has not *resulted* in favor of humanity and freedom, yet the introduction covertly or openly of religious prejudices into our politics must be deprecated by every true American and patriot.

APPROPRIATIONS NOT CHARITIES.

There has been some grumbling, in certain quarters, over the appropriations for river and harbor improvements. We notice a single one, for the purpose of exposing a false and absurd notion that prevails to some extent on the subject, and that leads to the complaint in the case. The amount allotted, for harbor improvement, to Dunkirk was $100,000; to Ashtabula $54,000, and to Erie $25,000. Wherefor complaint is made in the latter place, and blame laid upon its representative, in Congress, because Erie, being the largest place, received the smallest appropriation. The complaint was fairly answered by the simple statement, that the appropriation to Erie was all that contemplated improvements in that harbor needed.

It is a most absurd thing to imagine that appropriations, of the kind referred to, are of the nature of almsor largesses distributed by Congress out of the public treasury. In that case, they should have direct reference to the number of the population. But in the way of a business transaction one would naturally suppose that the money, to be expended in repairs and improvements for the public good, should be apportioned according to the cost of the repairs and improvements needed, whether the place be larger or smaller. The sums required at different points are presumed to be estimated by competent engineers, and not to be decided by reference to the census statistics.

It may not be dificult to imagine how this absurd notion about appropriations originated. It would be a very natural result of making appropriations under the impulse of political favoritism. If the profit of local politicians were to be consulted, instead of the pubic convenience and advantage, it is easy to see that the appropriations should be largest, where the greatest number of votes are to be controlled or the most effective political agents to be rewarded as disbursing officers or contractors. It can be readily seen, that where such a motive and rule have regulated appropriations for a length of time, any deviation will be likely to occasion surprise and perhaps audible complaint. Whether this may have been the occasion in the case referred to we know not, but the statement, the appropriation was all that was believed to be necessary, ought to be satisfactory.

The Somerset *Herald*, in a well considered article on Railroad Legislation at Harrisburg, expresses the opinion that no Free Railroad Law will be obtained this session. "We are satisfied," it says, "that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is the sole preventing cause," and it sees no remedy but the taking of the monopoly by the throat. This is becoming the crystalized sentiment of the people; and if the Pennsylvania Company were not blind and desperate it would perceive that some day or other a heavy penalty will be exacted from it.

Turkish Women's Rights.—The idea is almost universal that women in Turkey, besides being regarded as destitute of souls, are virtually deprived of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, except in such manner and measure as their masculine tyrants may be pleased to permit. By recent advices from Constantinople, however, we learn that they have rights and privileges of their own which they are by no means backward in asserting, and which are beyond the interference or control of even their nearest male connections. They get up extensive public riots on the largest kind of scale, and are only induced to disperse by an exercise of forbearance and gallantry unknown to the police of other countries. But, most precious boon of all, they can hold property independently of their husbands and transact their separate business affairs without so much as asking marital advice. This is a greater range of freedom than has ever been accorded the sex in England and a large proportion of the United States.

Metamischycosis.—A French Journalist has been visiting the "Salpetriere" hospital in Paris, where a large number of insane persons and those suffering from hysteria and epilepsy, are cared for at the public expense. The managing physician of the place told him that the hysterical patients were nearly all subject to strange illusions, and he gave, as an instance, regaled him with this cheerful observation:—

"I am convinced that after death the force, which you probably call the soul, is gathered up at the moment of the decomposition of the elements whose suitable combination had hitherto supplied the requisite conditions, and re-expended in the manifestation of the phenomena of life. Each person is, therefore, destined to reappear again and again in the world, traversing probably the whole range of human existence in his successive births. In another life you may find yourself an inmate of the Salpetriere."

We are afraid the doctor must have become infected with a slight touch of the illusion he had been attributing to his patients.

A Royal Victim.—Eyewrkings are swindled sometimes. There is a rumor afloat that *il re galantuomo*, Victor Emanuel, has fallen a victim to the art or artifice of an unscrupulous woman. It seems that for some years he has been living *en famille* with a Piedmontese lady, by whom he has been presented with three pledges of affection. Some time ago he received a telegram from the lady's confessor, telling him, if he wished to see her once more, he must not delay as she was *in extremis*. The good natured monarch hastened to her bedside, when she told him that she would die happy if they were only legally married. Believing her last moments almost come he consented to have the ceremony performed and she became his wife. A few weeks after she appeared at Florence in excellent health and fully prepared to claim her rights. A compromise had to be arranged.

Change of Fancy.—It is singular to notice the intense disgust of the Southern people at the bare thought of a practice that they once indulged in freely and with apparent delight. In a state of freedom the colored race, formerly considered so physically attractive, has become physically repulsive and abhorrent. It is really amusing to note the horror with which the Mobile *Times* speaks of a Connecticut schoolmaster down there "kissing the thick lips of his grown up female scholars." We will venture to assert that this editorial fellow wouldn't hesitate at indulgence in the same kind of osculatory exercise, if, instead of being "scholars" those same females had been likely house servants, purchasable at two thousand dollars or so apiece.

Fogler Sentenced to be Hung.—Fogler, one of the men engaged in the Dinsmore murder, near Washington, Pennsylvania, has been sentenced to be hung. He received the sentence of death with an unmoved countenance. Immediately after the passage of the sentence, James R. Ruth, Esq., appeared before the Court and asked for a record, and gave notice that he would carry Fogler's case to the Supreme Court on a writ of error.

The Place for Them.—There has been presented to the Wisconsin Legislature a petition for the enactment of a law prohibiting the holding of courts at places in which liquor is sold. We should imagine those were the very places in which courts were most wanted.

Another Gift by Mr Peabody.—Mr. Geo. Peabody has made a gift of fifteen thousand dollars to the Newburyport Public Library, the income to be expended in extending its usefulness.

Northern Pennsylvania Coal Region.—The *McKean Miner*, published in McKean county, Pennsylvania, and in the mining region, says that if New York State will make the Genesee Valley Canal what it should be, then private Pennsylvania enterprise would extend this great improvement into the heart of McKean, Elk and Cameron counties, and during the canal season, despite all the railroads, the Valley Canal would become the carrier of the coal of that region to Central and Western New York, the lakes and Canada. It argues that the transportation from that region of lumber and iron is greatly to increase, and that the Valley Canal would undoubtedly be one of the chief means of conveyance.

A Paris correspondent relates the following: "A lady after gazing for some time at a window where was exhibited a beautiful dress for ohree hundred franes, entered the store, pointed out the piece, and laying down a note for three hundred francs on the counter, directed the clerk to wrap up the dress for her. With the most cheerful courtesy he brought her a box containing—quite another affair. The lady insisted upon her first choice. The clerk declined. The proprietor was called. He urged many reasons. It would derange his window, the second piece was exactly the same, &c. The lady referred her claim to a lawyer, who decided in her favor, and she bore off in triumph, for three hundred francs, a dress that was worth nearly fifteen hundred."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

There was but one fire in Montgomery, Alabama, during 1866, and the damage was only two hundred dollars.

Immense shell combs, such as were worn forty years ago, are to supersede the waterfall. As a special inducement to the ladies to wear them, we would mention, that when these combs were in vogue before, they were the cause of almost as many severe and fatal accidents as hoops have been.

Panthers, grizzlies, wild cats, coyotes, coons, foxes, eagles and weasels annoy the people and poultry of Tehoma county, California. It must be as good as boarding in a menagerie.

The late editor of the defunct *Commercial and Argus* of Memphis, Tennessee, is lecturing on the Vitality of the South. It does not seem to have had vitality enough to keep his paper going.

Several Indians attended the Episcopal church in Washington on Sunday morning. The services were rendered interesting by the presence of a large number of Dacotahs and Ojibways, baptized members of the church. One of the Ojibways, who is an ordained deacon, was in the chancel with his surplice on and made a few remarks.

A London surgeon has invented an article called "rhigoline," from petroleum, which will have all the beneficial results of chloroform, without its attendant dangers. It is applied externally, and renders the part insensible to pain. About ten barrels of crude oil are necessary to the manufacture of one gallon of "rhigoline."

The National Temperance Society in New York distributes yearly, 1,700,000 pages of tracts, 350,000 packages of books, and over 250,000 single copies of temperance serials. There ought to be more satisfactory results, than would appear by the police and other records of that city, accruing from so large a circulation of reformatory literature.

In spite of the excessive dullness of the times and the prospects of a final crash, the jewelers in Broadway, New York, are reported to have sold more diamonds and expensive jewelry since Christmas than during any similar period for two years.

There is a case of courtship in East Lynn, Conn., that has been going on for more than forty-five years, and, during that time, with a very few exceptions, the gentleman has called on his intended on each alternate Sunday evening. If he could only find time to visit the lady fortnightly his affections must have been too weak to amount to much.

The editor of an Ohio newspaper who left the State capital in disgust, says: "The principal amusements in Columbus during the winter are a dance at the lunatic asylum, a lively time in the Penitentiary, and a debate in the House of Representatives. It is difficult to say which is the most cheerful."

Says a New York letter: "Everybody that is anybody now is on the wing for Paris. We hear of entire families renting their dwellings up town till next fall, intending to reside in the gay capital all summer. Berths in favorite ocean steamers are engaged weeks in advance."

There were 7,087 marriages in Philadelphia last year, an increase of 235 over the previous year. Of the men married, 3,997 were natives of the United States; and of the women, 4,374. As a matter of encouragement to the ladies, we may mention that five women between the ages of sixty and seventy were married. Of these one married a man between fifty and sixty, three married men between sixty and seventy, and one married a man between seventy and eighty.

At the "Pacific" Council Bluffs, the largest hotel on the slope, were to be seen on last Sabbath, says a correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, men and women of all nations—the Siamese twins, the Austral lan children, the aristocratic Celt, the sedate Anglo Scot, the presumptuous Johnny Bull, John Chinaman, Brigham Young's disciples, Pennsylvania Dutchmen, Illinois Suckers, Indiana Hoosiers, Ohio Buckeyes, Southern loyalists, and the F. F. V.'s—men from almost every State and Territory—and last, but not least, about fifty *runners* from St. Louis, trying to solicit custom in competition with Chicago. We are afraid this reference to the polyglot nature of the crowd was only an excuse for dragging in the concluding sneer at St. Louis.

In an article on horse-car thieves, the New York *World* says an expert thief in this department has been known to "realize" at the rate of $600 or $700 a week for several weeks in succession during "good seasons," while "experts" who "earn" $50 or $60 a day are not uncommon. Robberies of large sums on the lines of our city railway, amounting to $800 or $1,000, are not infrequent. The "assurance" men are "grafted," or robbed, consist of pocket-books or watches, though breastpins, and even packages, are sometimes taken. The average value of a car or stage robbery is estimated at or about $70, including the great and the small, the year round.

PERSONAL.

—Frederick Douglass was thrown from a carriage while crossing Skunk Bottom, between Nevada and Des Moines, Iowa, getting pretty badly soaked, but sustaining no serious injury. He was advertised to lecture in Des Moines that evening.

—P. T. Barnum, the showman, has recently invented a wonderful elastic band which is to work a wonderful revolution in tailoring.

—The mayor of New London, Conn., has been fined for selling liquor.

—At the opening of the British Parliament, Queen Victoria never stirred or looked to the right or left. Her dress was a plain black silk, with a ribbon and star of the Garter.

—Commodore Vanderbilt was quite severe upon the South when asked to contribute to the Southern Relief Association.

—A Boston jury has decided that Mary Ford cannot recover damages against John Turner, for shooting her nose off with a rocket last July. Boston does not place much value on noses.

—In Hartford, the other day, a young man for hugging and kissing a couple of young girls after they had told him it was against their principles, was fined at the Police Court $22 30.

—The real name of Cora Pearl, the notorious female who is the reigning Paris sensation, is said to be Crouch. She is a descendant of the esteemed English musician of that name, and, judging from her present notoriety, pretty far descended. Crouch has many vctories to boast of, but she stoops very low to conquer.

—The son of the first Emperor of Mexico, Angel de Yturbide, is at the New York Hotel. The Mexicans ought to invite this Angel to rule over them. Goodness knows Bazaine and Max and Juarez have been playing the devil among them long enough.

—The will of Col. O'Fallon, of St. Louis, involving property worth two millions, has been set aside. He gave his children only a life estate, and left his property to a grandchild.

—Horace Landau, the agent of the Rothschilds in Florence, and heretofore political agent of Austria, has been created, by the Emperor, Knight of the Iron Crown. This is a delicate piece of insolence toward Italy. It is only asking of Lombardy that Franz Joseph can bestow this order, and that title he professed to give upto Victor Emanuel six months ago.

A singularly constituted party which consisted of John Russell Young, of the New York *Tribune*, Recorder John Knox Hackett, Justice Barnard, of the Supreme Court, District Attorney Morris, of Brooklyn, and John Anderson, the solace tobacco man, went in company on a trip down South. Every one of them, with the exception of Mr. Young, was noted during the war for bitter opposition to the Union cause and blatant sympathy with the rebellion. What of faith in the Government can Mr. Anderson have to invest his money in such a way as to entail heavy losses, in which, indeed, Judge Barnard may be considered to share, for he is married to "the old man's daughter."

—The members of the French Embassy in Rome did not attend the funeral of Cardinal Acevedo, lately deceased. Under the reign of Pontiff Gregory XVI., Prince Peter Napoleon, son of Louis Canino, was suspected of being a member of an organization conspiring against the Papal Government. An Azzeglio, lieutenant of the Papal Police, was ordered to meet the Prince. He invited him to a breakfast at Viterbo, and there, after a good deal of circumlocution, informed him of his orders. The Prince, without replying one word, took a pistol, shot him dead on the spot, and escaped safely from Rome. This accident enlisted the sympathy of the Pope for the brother of the deceased, then a plain priest, and he was rapidly promoted to the Cardinal's hat.

—Mrs. Bloomer, of peculiar costume notoriety, lectured in Council Bluffs the other evening. In personal appearance she is described as attractive, and, although about 50 years of age, is said to look as blooming, and to appear, when in good health, as sprightly, as a maiden of 20. Her jet black hair, dark, piercing eyes, smiling countenance and symmetrical form very conclusively show that, in her younger days, she was undoubtedly a belle of note, and that originary attractions. Upon the occasion of this lecture, Mrs. Bloomer was attired *a la mode*; that is, she wore a *long dress*.

—John Morrissey is a god-send to the Washington letter manufacturers. When they are gravelled for lack of matter, they invariably fall back on him for a paragraph. The Chicago *Republican* correspondent writes that he "continues to behave in a very quiet and proper manner. He sits as upright in his seat as a statue, never turns to the right or left, never visits other members, and is seldom visited by others, although no one offers him any disrespect, or omits any proper attention." This is very well, but the following, from a New York correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, there can be but little doubt is a gross slander. Morrissey is understood to have given up faro in good faith from the day he entered Congress. Yet the *Commercial* man says of him: "On a recent occasion he is understood to have given his word and honor that if he didn't skin any Congressman—Radical and Democrat—out of their salaries, and make them go begging for their hotel bills next Congress, the boys might move the previous question on him when he came back."

THE NEW TAX LAW.

Concerning the Annual Assessment of 1867.

Circular of Commissioner Rollins.

Treasury Department,
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, March 5, 1867.

The act approved March 2, 1867, amending existing laws relating to Internal Revenue, requires the assessment of annual taxes, heretofore made in the month of May, to be made on the corresponding days in the month of March.

The principal changes in the law respecting the income tax are those increasing the exemption from $600 to $1,000, and the repeal of the tax of 10 per cent. on sums above $5,000; so that the law now imposes a uniform tax of 5 per cent. on incomes in excess of $1,000. Profits on sales of real estate, purchased since December 31, 1863, are made taxable as income.

Attention is also called to that portion of the act of July 13, 1866, which repealed the tax on musical instruments, yachts and certain carriages, heretofore taxed in Schedule A.

Instructions and rulings concerning the assessment of the annual taxes will be issued in a few days.

Where the present number of Assistant Assessors is insufficient for the proper assessment of the annual taxes, an additional number will be appointed at the request of Assessors. Care should be taken to specify the division for which they are needed.

It will be necessary to obtain a supply of income blanks can be printed, and in the meantime Assessors who have any of the forms, No. 24, prepared for use last year, can adapt them for present service. From 2½ can be used with the alteration of the date only. A limited number of last year's blanks can be furnished from this office to those Assessors who desire to use them while waiting for the preparation of the new blanks.

E. A. Rollins, Commissioner.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The Act to Establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy Throughout the United States.

What the Bill is—What It Provides.

The substance of this most important bill, passed by the Senate and House, and which has been referred to the President, will be found as follows in the summary that we give:

Section 1 establishes the several District Courts of the United States as courts of bankruptcy, in addition to the other original jurisdiction they now have.

Section 2 gives the Circuit Courts equity power to supervise the proceedings of the District Courts in bankruptcy cases, and to hear and determine all the questions of law arising therein, on appeal.

Section 3 provides for the appointment in each Congressional District, upon the nomination of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, of three persons to be commissioners in the District Courts, whose duty it shall be to act upon all matters in bankruptcy referred to them by the District Courts, and to perform such other duties in bankruptcy cases. Bonds in $5,000, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties, and ability to justify therein, are required of them, and they are to be sworn, and to keep a register.

Section 4 makes it the register's duty to adjudicate upon, receive surrenders in, and preside in bankruptcy cases, when the Court is not in session, and to issue orders, and grant rules and writs of attachment, and to take bail and affidavits, and to do any other act in bankruptcy which the Court may direct, three-fourths in value of the creditors who proved their debts in the case, in the order of their date, and classified as to title of subject matter.

Sections 5, 6, 41, and 42 provide that persons absent with intent to defraud creditors, or who take any method to forestall the legal service of judicial proved claims against them, are to have their property proceeded upon at the demand of creditors, who are to follow the same measures they would were the bankruptcy upon voluntary application.

Section 7 provides for the petition such debtor to appear is to be made in the same way, either by personal waiting upon or by publication, as is now pursued in civil state actions; his non-appearance within the time specified causing the charges to stand as confessed, and the proceedings in bankruptcy then to be conducted for cause shown.

Section 8 enacts: *And be it further enacted*, That if at any meeting of creditors to be specially called for that purpose, and of which previous notice shall have been given for such length of time as the Court may direct, three-fourths in value of the creditors shall resolve that it is for the interest of the general body of the creditors that the estate of the bankrupt should be wound up and settled by and under the direction of such creditors, and shall file such resolution, and report such resolution to the Court, and to nominate one or more trustees to take and hold and distribute the estate, under the direction of such committee then it shall appear to the Court, after hearing the bankrupt, and such creditors as may desire to be heard, that the resolution was duly passed, and that the interests of the creditors will be promoted thereby, it shall confirm the same; and upon the execution and filing by or on behalf of three-fourths in value of all the creditors who claims have been proved, a consent that the estate of the bankrupt be wound up and settled by said trustees according to the terms of such resolutions, the bankrupt or his assignee, in bankruptcy, if appointed, as the case may be, shall, under the direction of the court, and under oath, convey, transfer and deliver all the property and estate of the bankrupt to the said trustee or trustees, who shall, upon such conveyance and transfer, have and hold the same in like manner and with the same powers and rights, in all respects, as the bankrupt would have or held the same if no proceedings in bankruptcy were taken, or as the assignee in bankruptcy would have done had such resolution had been passed; and such consent and the proceedings of the bankrupt or his assignee

The Daily Commercial

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JOSEPH THE SECOND AND HIS COURT: An Historical Novel. By L. Mulbach, author of "Frederick the Great and his Court," "The Merchant of Berlin," "Berlin and Sans Souci," "Frederick the Great and His Family," "Story of a Millionaire," "Two Life Paths," etc. Translated from the German by Adelaide De V. Chanlron. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Pittsburgh: Davis, Clark & Co.

BERLIN AND SANS SOUCI: OR, FREDERICK THE GREAT AND HIS FRIENDS: An Historical Romance. By L. Mulbach. Translated from the German by Mrs. Chapman Coleman and Daughters. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Pittsburgh: Davis, Clark & Co.

We would preface our notice of these and all other works by the same writer with a general remonstrance against the vague and ambiguous manner in which their authorship is stated on their title pages. Seeing them attributed to "L. Mulbach," readers of them have, sometimes for years, been led to suppose they were the offspring of masculine genius, and that Prussia had produced a German Walter Scott. We confess to having, until recently, been ourselves under the impression that one who was constantly spoken of as "Mulbach" must necessarily be a man, and it was only by conversational accident that our error was made manifest. L. Mulbach is a lady, and unquestionably one of extraordinary talent. She scarcely has the sustained power and faculty of characterization of Sir Walter Scott, nor do her efforts marred by the sentimentalism and female tendency to prejudice that flow from the facile pen of Agnes Strickland. She has really hit a very happy medium between the two, giving us more and better historical staple than the one, and more and better fictitious embroidery than the other.

Mrs. Mulbach, hitherto, has not gone far back in the centuries for the material of her stories. She does not prospect in the chivalric period for incident and adventure, nor in the succeeding era of poisonous intrigue for her plot and passion. The stirring times of a little over a hundred years ago are those with which she chiefly deals; the times when the Fredericks were building up and consolidating the dominion that Bismark has lately developed into such startling proportions; the times when Maria Theresa brought the Hungarian element of discord into the incongruous conglomerate of antagonistic nationalities known as the Austrian empire, and when the amiable but impractical Kaiser Joseph was trying despotically to be liberal and adding strength to evil influences by ill-digested, ill-directed projects of reform. Her plan is to weave through a web of events that actually occurred an imaginative woof of amatory or domestic episode. A story thus constructed, appeals to an unlimited range and variety of readers, and it is no wonder that throughout Germany and wherever the German language is spoken, Mrs. Mulbach has achieved an almost unprecedented popularity, and that editions of her books are exhausted faster than her publishers can prepare them for the public demand.

Any defense of this species of composition is unnecessary, for none other has received such unmistakeable evidences of popular appreciation and approval, and, so to speak, lifted itself out of and beyond the reach of absolutely hostile criticism. But Mrs. Mulbach has herself put forth what may be termed an apology—using the word in its legitimate sense—entitled "Remarks upon the Historical Romance," which contains statements and arguments that should successfully combat any opposition that may exist to the school of novelists wherein she is so distinguished a professor. She asks, "What is the great, the sublime end which the Historical Romance writer proposes to attain?" and answers the question thus:

"It is this: to illustrate history, to popularize it; to bring forth from the silent studio of the scholar and to expose in the public market of life, for the common good, the great men and great deeds enshrined in history, and of which only the studios have hitherto enjoyed the monopoly. * * * * The severe historian has to do but with accomplished facts; he can only record and describe, with the strictest regard to truth, that which has outwardly occurred. He describes the battles of peoples, the struggles of nations, the great deeds of heroes, the actions of princes—in short, he gives the accomplished facts. To investigate and explain the secret motives, the hidden causes of those facts, to present them in connection with all that impelled to them—this is the task of Historical Romance. The historian presents to you the outward face, the external form of history; Historical Romance would show you the *heart* of history, and thus bring near to *your heart* what, else, would stand so far off."

Mrs. Mulbach further contends that a vein of poetry is essential to the nature of the Historical Romance and that a certain amount of poetical license in the treatment of details is admissible and even necessary. Its main object, she avers, is "the presentation of history in a dramatic form and with animated descriptions; upon the foundation of history to erect the temple of poesy, which must still be pervaded and illuminated by historic truth." And she goes on to say:

"From this it naturally follows that it is of very little consequence whether the personages of the Historical Romance actually spoke the words or performed the acts attributed to them; it is only necessary that those words and deeds should be in accordance with the spirit and character of such historical personages, and that the writer should not subscribe to them what they could not have spoken or done. * * If the drawing, grouping, coloring, and style of such an illustration of any given historical epoch is admitted to be true, then the illustration rises to the elevation of a work of art, worthy of a place beside the historical picture, and is equally useful."

There is a spice of vanity and self-assertion about this that writers of the feminine persuasion seldom indulge in, and that might be more readily expected from egotistic Thomas Carlyle or aggressive Charles Reade, than from a quiet, amiable little artist in Berlin literature, and—no doubt—wool. But we extend a gallant toleration to her crotchets in both, and can sincerely declare that with her pen, if not with her needles, she displays ability enough to entitle her to the privilege of inferential self-laudation.

Concerning the two books that have suggested these remarks, we can only generalize, and must avoid quotation lest it lead to too extensive an infringement on our space. In the department of romance they may fairly rank with the best told tales of the day; while their historic accuracy can be very rarely indeed questioned. Her graphic portraitures of Queen and Empress Maria Theresa, of Duke and Emperor-consort Francis, of Emperor Joseph, of King Frederick, and of all the brilliant circle of statesmen and military heroes that revolved around them, are only inferior in force of individuality to the Cœur de Leon, the Louis the Eleventh and the James the First of Scott; while her thorough intimacy with and command of the most minute particulars of the private lives and political surroundings of the famous people who play the principal parts in her really magnificent book-comedies are evidence of an amount of patient, conscientious, judicious and tactical research that has not been surpassed by Hume, Macauley, Froude or Hepworth Dixon.

LITERATURE AND ART.

Mr. Richard Colburn is just finishing his book entitled "Twenty Campaigns."

Mrs. R. H. Stoddard has nearly completed another novel.

Signor Randoli is the name of a new high baritone, engaged by Maretzek. His personal appearance is said to be very prepossessing and his voice very fine.

There is, in a late number of the London *Builder*, an engraving of the New York National Academy of Design, accompanied with a long description.

The report that Prof. Lowell is writing a novel is denied. The whole story originated in a mistake, of which he was the innocent author.

Mrs. Jane G. Austin, who has achieved something of a celebrity from her newspaper stories, is booked for a novel.

Whittier's "Tent on the Beach" promises to be the most successful of all his poems. Fifteen thousand copies have already been sold.

Gignoux has lately completed a picture of the Jung Frau, and he has upon his easel a composition of American wild scenery with effects of wreathing mists.

Of a new book, entitled "Father Urwin's Ordeal," by Georgiana M. Craik, author of "Lost and Won," the New York *Evening Gazette*—a paper which prides itself on accuracy in literary matters—says, at the commencement of its notice:

"This book has in all respects an excellent sponsorship. Its author's name entitles her to respectful consideration, as it indicates her relationship to the author of Craik's English Literature, and by marriage to the woman we can't get rid of the habit of admiring under her maiden name of Diana Muloch."

Neither of the given names of Miss Muloch—now Mrs. Craik—are Diana. They are Dinah Maria.

"In a biographical notice of Pope, which I compiled for an edition of his poems," said an author, "I briefly enumerated his prose works, among which I named his 'Memoirs of a Parish Priest.' When the proof came before me, I found that the compositor had set it 'Memoirs of a Paint Brush!'"

A New York gentleman is collecting, with a view to publication, every available memento associated with President Lincoln. In quest of these he has rummaged the book-stores and newspots from garret to basement, and solicits the assistance of others interested in the subject.

It is not American artists alone who are dissatisfied with the extent of the space allotted to them at the Universal Exhibition in Paris. British artists are making complaints on the same grounds; and in the case of Belgium the insufficiency was so marked that the Belgian Government has erected a special gallery for the artists of that country at its own expense.

A Hint from Nature.

The following is from the latest chapters of Holmes's "Guardian Angel," in the March *Atlantic*:

Look at the flower of a morning-glory the evening before the dawn which is to see it unfold. The delicate petals are twisted into a spiral, which at the appointed hour, when the sunlight touches the hidden springs of its life, will unwind itself and let the day into the chamber of its virgin heart. But the spiral must unwind by its own law, and the hand that shall try to hasten the process will only spoil the blossom which would have expanded in symmetrical beauty under the rosy fingers of morning.

We may take a hint from nature's handling of the flower in dealing with young souls, and especially with the souls of young girls, which, from their organizations and conditions, require more careful treatment than those of their tougher-fibred brothers. Many parents reproach themselves for not having forced their own convictions on their children in the face of every inborn antagonism they encountered. Let them not be too severe in their self-condemnation.

A want of judgment in this matter has sent many a young person to bedlam, whose nature would have opened kindly enough if it had only been trusted to the sweet influences of morning sunshine. In such cases it may be that the state we call insanity is not an unalterable evil. It may take the place of something loved evil. It may take the place of something worse, the wretchedness of a mind not yet dethroned, but subject to the perpetual interferences of another mind governed by laws which it hates and hostile to its own. Insanity may perhaps be the only palliative left to the patient in this extremity. But before she comes to that she has many expedients. The mind does not know what diet it can feed upon until it has been brought to the starvation point. Its experience is like that of those who have been drifting about on rafts or in long boats. There is nothing out of which it will not contrive to get some sustenance. A person of note, long held captive for a political offense, is said to have owed the preservation of his life to a *pin*, out of which he contrived to get exercise and excitement by throwing it down carelessly on the dark floor of his dungeon, and then hunting for it in a series of systematic explorations until he had found it.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating and no matter of how long standing.

Disease of these organs require the use of a diuretic. If no treatment is submitted to, consumption or insanity may ensue. Our Fluid and Blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of 18 years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. cod

☞A CURE AT LAST!—ONE MORE disease conquered! The worst cases of Rheumatism are being daily cured by the new and wonderful Discovery known as Metcalf's Great Rheumatic Remedy. JOS. FLEMING, Agent, 84 Market street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer.....HARRY OVERINGTON.

THIS EVENING, March 8th, benefit of the favorite young tragedian,

MR. EDWIN ADAMS,

Who presents for the occasion a superior double bill, appearing in the beautiful comedy of

THE MEN OF THE DAY.

And the nautical drama of

BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

Saturday Afternoon—Grand Family Matinee—The Sea of Ice.
Saturday Night—The Robbers and Rose of Ritrick Vale.

THEATER COMIQUE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 9,

Grand Complimentary Benefit to the late Manager. The gorgeous Fairy Spectacle called

CHERRY AND FAIR STAR.

With its beautiful music, enchanting scenery, &c. A Superb Olio and a Glorious Farce.
Admission 50 cents to all parts of the house.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERAY,

63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

STEIN BROTHERS,

Nos. 58 and 60 WOOD ST.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Men's and Boys' Clothing.

FULL LINES OF IMPORTED & DOMESTIC

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

And everything appertaining to the Trade. Also, a complete line of

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Sole Agents for GRAY'S PATENT MOULDED COLLARS, and another entirely new style of

Linen Faced Collars,

WHICH ARE GUARANTEED TO BE SOLD AT

MANUFACTURER'S LOWEST PRICES.

Also, agents for all the popular FASHION PLATES. Especial attention is invited to

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

STATE LOAN.

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR

A Loan of $23,000,000.

AN ACT TO CREATE A LOAN

For the Redemption of the Over-Due Bonds of the Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, The Bonds of the Commonwealth, and certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been due and unpaid for some time past; and

AND WHEREAS, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market, therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer, be and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loans or bonds of the Commonwealth *for the same*, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and the first of August in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor General, and to be transferred on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids of the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued, shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall, in exchange or payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer may prescribe, and every bidder for the loan, now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committee, or other persons, holding in fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State of moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation, after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock, M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pa., 1867.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in 5 years and payable in 10 years; $5,000,000 reimbursable in 10 years and payable in 20 years, and $10,000,000 reimbursable in 15 years and payable in 25 years, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids must advertise upon which the loan will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The par due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, and bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over due bonds aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspapers publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

REMOVAL.

McCALLUM BROS.,

WILL REMOVE TO THEIR NEW WAREHOUSE

NO. 51 FIFTH STREET,

IN MARCH, 1867. Until then they offer their new stock on hand at

MOVING PRICES,

SO AS TO OPEN WITH A NEW ASSORTMENT.

M'CALLUM BROS.,

cod 87 FOURTH STREET.

NEW CARPETS.

OLIVER

M'CLINTOCK

& COMPANY,

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

NEW CARPETS,

The most complete assortment they have ever had the pleasure to offer.

PRICES LOWER THAN LAST SEASON'S.

23 Fifth Street.

FEBRUARY, 1867.

WE OPEN TO-DAY

OUR

NEW STOCK

OF

CARPETS,

Comprising the Best Patterns made in

Ingrain, Three-Ply,

AND

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,

WHICH WE NOW OFFER AT

LOWEST PRICES

SINCE THE WAR.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,

SECOND FLOOR.

OVER HENRY MINER'S BOOK-STORE.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

MALIN & HAMMETT,

IRON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG METAL AND BLOOMS,

Nos. 69 and 70 WATER ST.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,

IRON BROKER,

124 FIRST STREET,

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Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Duncannon, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's C. B. Charcoal Pig Irons. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. 1y28

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BRYAN AND CAUGHEY,

(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &c.,

No. 74 Water Street,

jy7-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOTELS.

M'HENRY HOUSE,

MEADVILLE, PA.

F. WELCH, Superintendent.

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THOMAS M. MARSHALL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

CORNER FIFTH AND GRANT STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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PLUMBERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS

COR. SIXTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

And Corner Beaver and Chestnut Streets,

MANCHESTER.

All kinds of WATER, GAS and STEAM FIXTURES kept constantly on hand. fe12

WHEAT.

A CARGO OF MINNESOTA

CLUB WHEAT,

Now arriving via Cleveland. Also, prime Old Shelled Corn, in store and for sale by

D. WALLACE,

oct1 358 Liberty st.

JOBBING.

JOBBING,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

60 SMITHFIELD ST., NEAR FOURTH.

LONG & SMITHSON.

VIRGINIA TOBACCOS.

I have on consignment and for sale to the Wholesale Trade the following brands of Virginia Tobacco:
10 bxs. Holland's celebrated Bright Cable Twist;
100 caddies choice half pound Navy;
50 boxes choice New Crop Navy;
10 boxes Lottier's Flounders;
10 butts Maun's 10s Lumps.

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Corner Smithfield and Water streets.

A FULL STOCK OF

CANNED FRUITS,

In Store, and for sale by

COOK BROS. & CO.,

345 LIBERTY ST.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND

Grover & Baker Machines

Are in use in Allegheny County, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. Send your orders to

NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

MOON & LAMPHEAR,

NOS. 3 AND 4 FULTON MARKET, N. Y.

Wholesale Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of

FRESH FISH.

All orders punctually attended to.

FRESH STRAWBERRIES,

TOMATOES AND PEACHES.

54 doz. 3 pound cans Fresh Strawberries;
75 doz. 2½ pound cans Fresh Tomatoes;
150 doz. 2, 2½ and 3 pound cans Fresh Peaches,

In Store and for sale at Reduced Prices by

LEWIS & McCLURE,
346 Liberty street.

DRY GOODS.

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M'ELROY, DICKSON

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COMPANY.

No. 54 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH.

OFFER AT ALL TIMES

GOOD GOODS

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Reasonable Prices.

Terms - - - - - CASH.

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JAMES DICKSON,
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NEW GOODS

OPENING DAILY.

Macrum & Carlisle,

19 FIFTH STREET,

Are Opening Daily

New and Desirable Goods.

BRADLEY'S NEW INVISIBLE SKIRT for 1867.
PROMENADE AND PARTY SKIRTS, new styles.
LADIES' MATINEE BRODE AND OPERA HOODS.
PATENT PROTECTORS, for Ladies only.
GENT'S PIQUE AND PLAIN KIDS.
The New FRENCH PAPER COLLAR CUFFS, are the latest novelty on Paper.
BEST FRENCH WHALEBONE CORSETS, all sizes.
QUIPURE LACES, new styles.
BRAID GIMPS AND FRINGES,
NEW LACE COLLARS.

Dealers Supplied

At New York Jobbers' Prices.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

NEW GOODS.

Fresh Assortments.

DRESS GOODS.
CHINTZES.
DIMITIES.
COUNTERPANES.
LINEN GOODS.
SHAWLS.
COVERLETS.
MUSLINS.
WHITE GOODS.

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NEW GOODS

FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

JUST ARRIVED AT

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,

HOSIERY, GLOVES,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BALMORAL SKIRTING,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
BUTTONS, CORSETS, HAIR NETS, BELTINGS, BUCKLES and NOTIONS of all kinds, a complete line.

MILLINERY GOODS.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, HATS, BONNETS, FRAMES, SILKS, CRAPES, MALINES, &c.

As our stock has been purchased at LOW PRICES, we are prepared to offer them at correspondingly low rates to WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS.

Merchants, Pedlars and Dealers in our line will do well to their interest to give us a call.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

SCALES.

FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD

SCALES.

OF ALL KINDS, INCLUDING

RAILROAD, HAY, COAL, GRAIN,
STOCK, PLATFORM, and
COUNTER SCALES.

Also, a full assortment of DRUGGIST AND PRESCRIPTION SCALES.
FINE GOLD AND JEWELERS' SCALES.
IRON AND BRASS BEAMS.
MARKET SCALES, STANDARD, WEIGHTS and MEASURES, etc.

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Scales Examined and Repaired Promptly.

FORSYTH'S STANDARD

SCALES.

Iron, Coal, Railroad,
Hay, Stock, Platform,
Grocers' and Druggists'
Counter Scales.

SCALES of all kinds promptly repaired.

FORSYTH, TAYLOR & CO.,

39 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL, COKE, LIME.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE

Gas, Coal and Coke Co

Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.

OSCAR F. LAMM, Gen. Agent.

Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. fe25

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CHOICE GOODS,

AT THE

WAREHOUSE, No. 201 LIBERTY ST.,

(Lately occupied by Charles C. Balsley.)

Consisting of Canned Fruits, Lard Oil, Lard, Cheese, Pickles in Vinegar, Hominy, Wine Vinegar, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, 3,000 lbs to 4,000 lbs Butter, in Fruit House; one Horse and Wagon, etc. Also, Lease of Warehouse and Fixtures.

JOHN TORRENCE, Receiver.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 30, 1867. tf

HORSES,

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,

Of the very best for Hire, at

HOWARD'S LIVERY STABLE,

First street, near Monongahela House.

Great attention paid to buying and selling Horses. Horses kept at Livery.

INSURANCE.

THE

MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

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NEW YORK.

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ASSETS OVER $17,500,000, AND EXCLUSIVELY CASH.

ANNUAL DIVIDENDS

Available Immediately, to Increase the Insurance or Reduce the Premium at the Option of the Assured.

Policy holders and other persons interested in the subject of LIFE INSURANCE are invited to call on the undersigned, Agent of the Company, who will cheerfully give them full information as to the merits and practical working of the Company.

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OF PITTSBURGH.

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Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

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Insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insure on Marine and Inland Risks on Merchandise and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the sea.

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B. F. Jones,	J. Caldwell, Jr.,
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S. M. Kier,	

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NOS. 221 AND 223 LIBERTY STREET,

Has just received a large and well selected stock of

Fresh Groceries,

Which are offered to city and country dealers at low prices for cash, comprised, in part, of

175 bbls. Stuart's Syrup;
25 bbls. Green, Turner & Co.'s Syrup;
25 bbls. Lion Syrup;
25 bbls. Brandon, Ockershausen & Co.'s Syrup;
30 boxes Havana Sugar;
150 bbls. Refined sugar;
10 bbls. Pure Rio Coffee;
100 bags prime and choice Rio Coffee;
25 bags choice Laguayra Coffee;
10 bbls. Old Government Java Coffee;
100 half chests Green and Black Tea;
25 half chests Imperial and Gunpowder Tea;
50 kegs English Black Currants;
Spices, soaps, Iron, Nails, Wooden Ware, &c.

MEANS & COFFIN,

Wholesale Grocers,

COR. OF WOOD AND WATER STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL SELECTED

Stock of Groceries,

Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. spit-tod

SHRIVER, SPENCER & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

CORNER SMITHFIELD AND SECOND STS.

Full assortment of COFFEE, SUGAR, SYRUPS, &c., &c., at the Lowest Prices.

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HAIR JEWELRY

OF THE LATEST PATTERNS,

MADE TO ORDER BY

DUNSEATH & CO.,

56 Fifth Street,

Opposite Masonic Hall.

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CHAS. S. BARR. HERMANT KNAKE. WM. L. BUETTLER.

BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,

(Successors to Womelsink & Barr.)

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PIANOS, ORGANS,

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Musical Goods Generally.

Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMAKER & CO., Philadelphia,

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Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "Cottage," and S. D. & H. SMITH'S "American."

ORGAN,

AND TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.

The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand. no17

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DEALER IN

BOOKS, PAPER STOCK,
WALL AND WINDOW PAPER,
Yankee Notions, Gold Pens,
General Stationery,
Fancy Soaps and Fancy Goods.

Also, General Agent for the PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, containing the largest amount of reading matter of any paper in the State. oct8

JOHN LINNENBRINK,

(near Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Depot,)

ROCHESTER, PA.

Dealer in

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, &c.

Penknives manufactured by the Pittsburgh Cutlery Co. Rochester, Pa. Agent for the PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL.

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JAMES N. LONG. GUY L. SMITHSON.

LONG & SMITHSON,

SUCCESSORS TO LONG & LANE,

PAINTERS,

60 SMITHFIELD ST., near Fourth.

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

NO. 294, SECOND FLOOR,

Corner of Seventh and Liberty Streets,

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HOLIDAY GOODS.

ALL KINDS OF

BRONZE, GILT, CUT AND GLASS

Carbon Oil Lamps,

CHANDELIERS,

Lamp Trimmings, &c.

Also, warranted NON-EXPLOSIVE CARBON OIL, wholesale and retail.

JOHN ROSS & CO.,

No. 64 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

RAILROADS.

THE

Merchants' Union Express Co.,

CAPITAL.....$20,000,000.

OWNED AND OPERATED BY OUR MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Carries by Express, Money, Valuables, Freight and Parcels, over more than 13,000 miles of Express Line, at just and liberal rates, saves Millions yearly to Express Shippers, and can be made permanent only by their liberal patronage. This we hope to merit and receive.

OFFICE, 115 WOOD STREET.

WM. LITTLE, Agent.

PITTSBURGH,

Columbus and Cincinnati R. R.

PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after FEBRUARY 25th, 1867, Trains will arrive and depart from Union Depot, as follows:

Depart.	"Pittsburgh Time."	Arrive.
Fast Line	2.05 a m	10.45 a m
Mail	6.30 a m	6.35 p m
Mixed	9.20 a m	9.35 p m
Express	2.20 p m	10.10 p m
Steubenville Accom'n.	3.20 p m	9.50 a m
McDonald's Accom'n.	5.05 p m	8.20 a m
Leave.	Fast Line. Mail.	Express.
Pittsburgh	2.05 a m 7.20 a m	2.20 p m
Arrive		
Columbus	10.50 a m 6.20 p m	11.30 p m
Cincinnati	3.30 p m 5.00 a m	5.00 a m
Indianapolis	8.00 p m 2.35 a m	2.55 a m
Terre Haute	11.00 p m 12.30 a m	12.30 a m
St. Louis	8.00 a m 8.00 p m	8.00 p m
Louisville	5.00 a m 3.00 p m	3.00 p m
Cairo	1.15 p m 1.30 a m	1.30 a m
Mattoon	10.00 p m 8.00 a m	8.00 a m

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.

S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Change of Time.

On and after FRIDAY, February 1st, 1867, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave Pitts'gh.	Arrive.
Hulton Accommodation	6.30 a m	12.00 m
Mail to & from Mahoning	7.20 a m	6.10 p m
First Soda Works Accom.	9.30 a m	8.00 a m
Intermediate Accom'n	1.30 p m	7.45 p m
Express	3.15 p m	11.20 a m
Second Soda Works Ac.	4.30 p m	3.30 p m
Church Train from		
and to Soda Works	1.00 p m	2.30 a m

H. BLACKSTONE,
Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA

Central Railroad.

On and after December 30, 1866, trains arrive and leave the Union Depot, corner of Wayne and Liberty streets, as follows:

	Arrive.	Depart.
Mail Train	1.40 a m	Daily Express. 3.00 a m
Fast Line No. 1	3.50 a m	Fast Line No. 1... 4.00 a m
Wall's No. 1	3.20 a m	Mail Train 8.40 a m
Brinton No. 1	7.30 a m	Wall's No. 2... 9.50 a m
Wall's No. 3	10.40 a m	Pittsburgh Ex. 12.30 p m
Johnstown accm.	9.50 a m	Wall's No. 3... 11.30 a m
Baltimore Express	12.20 p m	Braddock's No. 1 1.40 p m
Phila. Express	1.50 p m	Phil. Express. 4.10 p m
Wall's No. 4	4.00 p m	Wall's No. 4... 5.10 p m
Wall's No. 4	4.00 p m	Wall's No. 5... 3.00 p m
Braddock No. 1	5.50 p m	Wall's No. 6... 10.00 p m
Wall's No. 5	7.00 p m	Fast Line 10.05 p m
Altoona Ac. and		Johnstown Ac. 2.30 p m
Fast Line	10.25 p m	Daily to all others except

Special Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9.15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10.00 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12.30 a. m. and reach Wall's at 1.00 a. m.

The Baltimore Express will

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE COURTS.

Calendar for this Day.

DISTRICT COURT.

No. 61. Jo eph Cribbs vs. Mary Hamilton.
No. 88. Union Iron Mill vs. Tionesta Oil and Barrel Manufacturing Company.
No. 90. Samuel Duff vs. Samuel Wilson.
No. 102. Wm. Bell vs. J. R. McAbey et al.
No. 117. Wm. S. Evans vs. J. C. Kearns & Co.
No. 120. Arthur H. McClelland vs. Josiah Ring.
No. 126. McKee & Bro. vs. Allegheny Insurance Company.
No. 128. John Scott & Co., vs. Adams, Macklin & Co.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

No. 4. Millinger & Bidwell vs. Jas. B. Corey et al.
No. 32. David A. McClelland vs. James P. Tanner.
No. 43. Hugh Wightman vs. John P. Hunt.
No. 45. Hugh Wightman vs. John P. Hunt et al.
No. 49. Geo. Shaffer vs. Patrick O'Hara.
No. 50. George Blackstock vs. F. W. Geordes.
No. 120. Robinson, Reed & Co. vs. Monongahela Insurance Company.
No. 54. George W. Sheets for use vs. Adam Becker.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judge Sterrett.

The jury in the case of James Samuels, indicted for assault and battery, returned a verdict of not guilty, but directed the defendant to pay the costs.

John B. Dawson was arraigned on an indictment for forgery. The defendant was charged with forging the name of Jas. Dawson, of Chicago, to a check purporting to be drawn by James Dawson, in favor of J. B. Dawson, for fifty dollars, on the First National Bank of Chicago. This check was passed on J. K. Caldwell, of this city, and was subsequently cashed by the Union National Bank. When it was forwarded to Chicago for collection the forgery was discovered. In November last Dawson came to this city and the information was made before the Mayor charging him with forgery. On the 18th of November Dawson was arrested at the Union Depot Hotel, by officer Cupples. Dawson at that time had refunded the amount of the check to Caldwell, and the latter was agreed to withdraw the prosecution, but the officer refused to release him from custody. After a hearing he was committed for trial.

Mr. Caldwell was called for the prosecution, and testified to having received the check from Dawson, and also to the admission made by defendant that the signature was forged. It being apparent, however, that the confession had been made under a promise that the charge would be withdrawn, the Court excluded it. For the defence it was contended that as the check was dated at Chicago, the legal presumption was that it had been made there, and consequently the Court had no jurisdiction of the case. The Court, in charging the jury, reserved an opinion on this point.

Morris G. Lucas was tried in a charge of the larceny of four hogs, in October last, from Martin Daly, of the Eighth ward. A verdict of not guilty was rendered.

John Lutz was arraigned on a charge of compounding a felony. The defendant, is charged with having arrested a stranger in this city for larceny, and after compelling him to pay a bill of fifty dollars and a revolver to settle the case. Matthew Keep, constable of the First ward, is the prosecutor, and an effort is being made by the defense to prove that he received the money. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Williams.

The case of Henry B. Conner vs. John D. Williams, taken up on Wednesday, was concluded yesterday, and the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $750—one-tenth the amount claimed.

James Armstrong vs. Henry Quinette, action for slander. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant had charged him with being guilty of larceny, embezzlement and cheating, while acting with a committee to pay out and appropriate the moneys of the school district of Indiana township on paying out bounties to volunteers in the military service of the United States. The facts proven showing that the defendant had charged the plaintiff with "robbing" money, instead of "stealing," as stated in the information, the Court granted the plaintiff permission to take a nonsuit.

A non-suit was also taken on a similar charge against Alfred Quinett, a brother of the previous defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Stowe.

The case of John Heath vs. W. B. Donaldson was concluded yesterday morning, and a verdict rendered in favor of the plaintiff for five thousand one hundred and one dollars and twenty cents—subject to the decision of the Court on questions of law reserved.

Dr. W. C. Reiter vs. Thomas Costamagna, action to recover for professional services. Verdict for plaintiff for fifty-nine dollars.

Michael Cunningham vs. Western Transportation Company. On the 3d of January, 1865, a little son of plaintiff's, aged nine years, while riding on a truck which had been left on defendant's road, in South Pittsburgh, fell off, was run over and killed. The plaintiff failed to show that due accident had been caused by negligence of the company or their agents, when the jury was withdrawn and a non-suit entered.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Deputy Mayor Morrow.]

ROBBING A BOARDER.

Yesterday morning a young lad named Thomas Douglas was tried on a charge of stealing a pocket book containing nine dollars from a man named McClung. It appears that McClung, who boarded at Douglas' father's house, on Fayette street, left his pocket book on the mantel of his room, and in the short time he was absent it was missing. Suspecting young Douglas to be the guilty party, McClung procured his arrest. He asserted his innocence in the most positive terms, but after being in the watch house a few hours he confessed to having had the money, and told where he had hid it. The pocket book and contents were recovered, and the defendant, after a hearing, was discharged.

[Before Mayor Morrison.]

ALLEGED OUTRAGE BY SEVEN MEN.

A girl named Emma Logan appeared at the Allegheny Mayor's office on Wednesday evening, and made information charging seven men, named James Gamble, James Shallenberger and James Brown, of the First ward, Allegheny; Henry Foreman, Wm. Atkinson and David McLaren, of the Second ward, Allegheny, and John Robinson, of Birmingham, with rape. The circumstantial allegations that on the night on Sunday morning last, the defendants came to the house of Mrs. Jennings, on Bidwell street, in the Second ward, Allegheny, where she was employed, burst open the door of her room, dragged her out and dragged her up stairs, where four of them—Brown, Atkinson, Gamble and McLaren—locked themselves in the room with her, and each one outraged her. The Alleghany police yesterday succeeded in arresting five of them—Robinson, Gamble, Brown, Foreman and Atkinson, who were placed in the lock-up. They had a hearing before Mayor Morrison last evening, which resulted in the holding of fifty dollars each, and the holding of Brown, in $1,000 bail, and Gamble, Foreman and Robinson in $500 bail for trial at Court. McLaren and Shallenberger have not yet been arrested.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

CHARGED WITH LARCENY.

Henry Laske yesterday made an information against Michael Coward, proprietor of Ward's Hotel, on the corner of Grant and Seventh streets, charging him with larceny. The prosecutor is a boarder at Ward's Hotel, and alleges that on Sunday, 24th ult., while he was at church, his trunk was broken open by Coward, and three vests, one half dozen shirts, six pairs stockings, one handkerchief and other articles of wearing apparel, all of the value of forty-four dollars, stolen. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

[Before Alderman Donaldson.]

WIFE DESERTION.

A man named Joseph Howard was arrested yesterday on a charge of deserting his wife, Mrs. Eliza Howard. The parties reside in Lawrenceville, and Mrs. Howard alleges that Joseph deserted her about the first of January last, and has failed to provide for her support since that time. The fellows husband was committed to jail for trial. He afterwards procured bail and was released.

[Before Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham.]

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD.

Henry Klinsing was before this magistrate yesterday, charged with misdemeanor, in violation of 130th Section of the Penal Code of Pennsylvania. Two informations were lodged against him—one by Peter Auen, and the other by John P. Heisel. It was alleged by the prosecutors that on Wednesday, Klinsing sold all his real estate, consisting of a brewery and two lots in Birmingham, to his father, for the purpose of defrauding his creditors, he being indebted to Mr. Auen in the sum of two hundred and sixty dollars, and to Mr. Heisel in the sum of twelve dollars. Klinsing was arrested on Wednesday night as he was about leaving for the West, and placed in the Birmingham lock-up. Yesterday morning Klinsing's father, who purchased the property from him, agreed to pay the amount due the prosecutor, if they settle the case. The money was paid over, the discharges withdrawn, and Klinsing then discharged.

STRUCK HIM WITHOUT CAUSE.

An information was made yesterday by Cornelius Hays, against Joseph Charleston, for assault and battery. Charleston was accused of having attacked Hays in East Birmingham on Monday, hitting him in the face without any just cause or provocation. A warrant was placed in an officer's hands for the arrest of the accused.

[Before Burgess Barker, of South Pittsburgh.]

ARRESTED AND DISCHARGED.

Thomas White, of Brownstown, was arrested yesterday on the charge of committing an assault and battery on Robert Collins, on Wednesday, and after a hearing was discharged, the evidence being deemed insufficient to hold him for trial.

RELEASED FROM JAIL.

James Smith, committed to jail on the 28th ult., by Alderman Nicholson, yesterday gave bail for his appearance at court and was released.

MAIL ROBBER ARRESTED.

Charles Meeker, baggage master on the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, was arrested on Wednesday for robbing the mail on that road, and taken to Cincinnati for trial.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A man named George McKee, residing in this city, entered a saloon on Liberty street, in the Fifth Ward, on Wednesday night, about twelve o'clock, partly intoxicated, and was ejected from the saloon into the street. Immediately on being shoved into the street, he was seized by some unknown person or persons, dragged into an alley, knocked down and robbed of a gold watch valued at one hundred and fifty dollars. The robbers then fled without rifling Mr. McKee's pockets.

ARREST ON A BENCH WARRANT.

John Wain was arrested yesterday on a Bench warrant issued by Judge Stowe, in the Court of Common Pleas. Wain was indebted to the firm of Nimick & Dood in the sum of three hundred and twenty-seven dollars, and is charged with having sold his property for the purpose of leaving the county and defrauding his creditors. The warrant was issued on complaint of Peter Ranwolf. Wain was committed to jail for trial.

OPENED AN OFFICE.

D. M. Mullin, Esq., Alderman elect in the Fourth Ward, Allegheny, has opened an office in Magina's building, No. 4 Church avenue, near Federal street, where he is prepared to transact all legal business. An independent police force has been established in that city, who have their headquarters at Alderman Mullin's office.

Birmingham Council.

The last regular monthly meeting of the present Borough Council of Birmingham, was to have been held on Tuesday evening last, but a quorum not being present, the Council adjourned until Wednesday evening. The members then present were Messrs. B. Welker, R. Cunningham, F. L. Ihmsen, Dr. James Kerr, S. McIlwaine and Burgess J. Sallsbury.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Finance Committee, through the Treasurer, William Beck, Esq., presented the following report of the financial condition of the borough:

RECEIPTS.

Amount of Bounty Fund paid over	$10,156 23
Amount of Market Fund received	
January 7, 1867	69 50
Amount of Borough Fund received	1,745 42
Amount of Special Fund received	2,000 00
	$29,857 55

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of Bounty Fund paid out	$ 5,508 40
Amount of Market Fund paid for books	10 00
Amount of Borough Fund paid	13,198 23
Amount of Special Fund paid to Park's Heirs	2,000 00
	$20,807 43
Balance in Treasury	$8,050 12

Mr. Welker, from the Street Committee, reported that they had employed Charles Kahlbach to keep the fire plugs in order, at a salary of fifty dollars a year, commencing from February 15th last. On motion, the report was received and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ihmsen, the Burgess was authorized to instruct Mr. Patterson, Street Regulator, to report a correct plan of the borough.

The Committee on Engine Houses reported a plan of the new engine house to be erected, which, after some slight alterations, was adopted, and referred back to the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Ihmsen, warrants were ordered to be drawn in favor of borough officers, as follows:

James Salisbury, Burgess	$50 00
Wm. Beck, Treasurer	50 00
Alfred Kerr, Solicitor	100 00
Jos. Sallsbury, Clerk of Council	50 00
F. Fogle, Constable	50 00
H. Haskell, Night Watchman	50 00
F. Lindel, Night Watchman	58 00
Total	$764 00

On motion of Dr. Kerr, the borough officers were notified to meet with Council this (Friday) evening, to settle the books.

On motion, a warrant was ordered to be drawn in favor of Messrs. Workman, Moore & Co., of Allegheny City, for seven hundred and fifty-one dollars, for the new hose carriage of the Mechanics' Hose Company.

The following bills were presented, and warrants ordered to be drawn:

Birmingham School Board	$50 00
F. Fogle, sundry expenses	8 50
Dispatch, (German paper)	7 00
Republican, (German paper)	7 00
Total	$75 25

On motion, Council adjourned until this evening.

Lawrenceville Republican Nominations.

The Republicans of the First ward, Lawrenceville, held their primary election last evening, at the office of Justice Jancey, on Butler street. The following candidates for ward officers were placed in nomination, to be voted for at the municipal election, which takes place next Tuesday:

Borough Council—G. McKee and Robert Watson.

School Directors—Hon. E. M. Stowe and M. Neckerman.

Judge of Elections—N. G. Craig.
Inspector of Elections—Lewis List.
Return Inspector—John Hare.

The following were elected delegates to meet with the delegates from the Second ward in nominate borough officers—consisting of a Burgess, Auditor, Assessor, two Assistant Assessors and a Constable: General Alfred L. Pearson, Dr. J. J. Covert, William Hosac and Captain C. A. Bravo.

New Engine House in Birmingham.

The location for the erection of a new engine House in Birmingham, for the use of the Mechanics' Fire Company, of that borough, has been selected, and a plan of the building adopted by Council. The building will be located on Liberty street, near Carson, and within a square of the old engine house. It is intended to be a beautiful structure, and an ornament to the borough. It will be built on a plan somewhat similar to that of the new engine house of the Allegheny Fire Company, of this city, which is nearly completed. The building will be of brick, the front being of pressed brick, and three stories in height. The first story, instead of twenty feet on Liberty street, and extend back a distance of sixty feet. The distance from the ground to the first floor will be fourteen feet, from the first to the second story twelve feet, and from the second to the third story fourteen feet, making the height of the building, without counting the bell tower, forty feet. No exact estimate of the cost of the building has been made, but it will be several thousand dollars over five thousand dollars. The Committee having the matter in charge will advertise for proposals for the contract in a few days.

Locomotive Explosion--Engineer Killed.

Yesterday afternoon about two oclock, the boiler of Locomotive No. 14, on the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, attached to a freight train, which left this city yesterday morning at five o'clock, exploded while passing Skelley's Station, in Jefferson County, Ohio, about sixty miles from this city, killing the engineer, Mr. Carr, familiarly known as "Judge" Carr, and injuring the fireman. The locomotive was totally wrecked, and fragments were thrown in every direction. The body of Mr. Carr was taken to his home at Port Washington, Ohio, where he resides. The deceased was twenty-four years of age, and was married but three months ago. He intended going last night to a party given by his brother at Port Washington.

The accident train from the East was delayed some time by the wreck, which, however, was removed during the afternoon and trains are running on the road as usual.

CITY MORTALITY.—Dr. A. G. McCandless, Physician of the Board of Health, reports the number of interments in the city for the week ending March 3d, at fifteen, which is a considerable decrease from the average number of interments heretofore. The following were the causes of death: Consumption, two; inflammation of the brain, two; convulsions, two; old age, one; inflammation of the stomach, one; pleurisy, one; congestion of lungs, one; gangrene, one; typhoid fever, one; croup, one; eclampsia, one; unknown, one. Of the above, seven were adults, and eight were children. Males, eight; females, seven. White, fourteen; colored, one.

ANNUAL CONTEST.—The annual contest between the Union and Philomathean Literary Societies of Waynesburg College will be held in the Chapel of the Institution, on Wednesday evening, 13th inst. Proposition for discussion—"The Protestant Denominations of the United States could accomplish more good if united in one organization, than they can in their present divided condition." On the preceding evening the young ladies of the Female Department will give a literary and musical entertainment, after the usual public examination of classes of that department will be held on Wednesday, 13th instant.

NEW BROOMS.—All new firms are supposed to offer inducements to buyers, but when, in addition to the force of the adage, real young blood forms an element in the concern, then we may safely count upon something worths of attention. Let us say here that Sellers & Vangorder, corner of Wayne and Liberty streets, combine these advantages admirably, and we shall be astonished if they do not waken the drug trade to a lively sense of their competition. Their advertisement in another column will give an idea of their specialities.

STEAMBOAT ENGINEER DROWNED.—Mr. Samuel Brooks, first engineer of the towboat Collier, was drowned on Wednesday night, in the Ohio river, during the trip from Louisville to this city. It appears that a snag struck a fantail of the boat and broke it off. Mr. Brooks, hearing the noise, seized a lamp and started to go back towards the wheel, when he fell overboard. An effort was made by the crew to save him, but it proved unsuccessful. Mr. Brooks resided in Allegheny City, and leaves a wife and family.

NINTH WARD AND LAWRENCEVILLE READERS.—The Carrier who has been serving subscribers with the COMMERCIAL in the Ninth Ward and Lawrenceville is again indisposed. A new carrier has been placed upon the route, and those subscribers who fail to receive the paper are requested to leave their names at the Tobacco House, or at the COMMERCIAL Counting Room, No. 76 Fifth street, when the omission will be promply corrected.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Thirteen acres of choice land for vineyard purposes, or for building lots, at the foot of Squirrel Hill, within five minutes walk of Laughlin Station, within five minutes walk of Laughlin Station, within five minutes walk of Laughlin Station